



Office of the President of the Philippines
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER ON THE PEACE PROCESS

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The achievement of just and lasting peace stands as one of the major cornerstones of the Aquino Administration. Chapter 8 of the Updated Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2011-2016 lays down two tracks towards achieving the Peace Subsector goal of enabling communities in areas affected by and vulnerable to armed conflict to return to peaceful conditions where they can achieve their desired quality of life. The Track 1 seeks to achieve the negotiated political settlement of all internal armed conflicts. The Complementary Track aims to address causes and impacts of internal armed conflicts and other issues that affect the peace process through development, justice and governance interventions. In support of the Complementary Track, the government implements the PAyapa at MASaganang PamayaNAn (PAMANA) which is the national peacebuilding framework and program for areas affected by and vulnerable to armed conflict. Together, the two tracks form the Aquino Administration's policy agenda for peacebuilding.

This report presents the meaningful progress and achievements of the Philippines in its struggle to resolve armed conflict to achieve shared peace and development in the country. Prospects for the peace process are also presented, with a discussion on the work that still needs to be done to deliver a just, inclusive and durable peace for the Filipino people.

TRACK 1: NEGOTIATED POLITICAL SETTLEMENTS OF ALL INTERNAL ARMED CONFLICTS ACHIEVED

I. PEACE NEGOTIATION

Government of the Philippines- Communist Party of the Philippines/New Peoples' Army/National Democratic Front (GPH-CPP/NPA/NDF) Peace Process

Given the prolonged impasse in the talks, the GPH continues to be directly engaged with the Royal Norwegian Government (RNG) as Third Party Facilitator, which has committed its steadfast support to the peace process. OPAPP through the GPH Panel/Secretariat sustained the conduct of preparatory activities for this eventuality. The Panel/Secretariat continued to:

- Provide technical support to the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (PAPP) in her engagements with the Norwegian Third Party Facilitator, the Cabinet Cluster on Security, Justice and Peace, the Cabinet Secretaries of national government agencies providing socio-economic projects to CPP/NPA/NDF conflict-affected areas, and key religious organizations such as the Philippine Ecumenical Peace Platform (PEPP) and Iglesia Filipina Independiente (IFI). These engagements were meant to sharpen the GPH's negotiating framework/agenda ("workable"/"reconstructed" Table) on the reduction of armed violence against civilians;

- Provide technical support during the meetings convened by the PAPP with the GPH Team, RNG Team of Facilitators and other concerned GPH Officials to discuss the developments in the talks and come up with appropriate GPH actions

Towards building conditions of confidence between the Parties through coordination and monitoring work regarding the release of alleged NDF consultants, the following activities were undertaken:

- Facilitated the jail visit of NDF Panel Member Fidel Agcaoili to NDF detainees on 12 January at the National Bilibid Prison, Muntinlupa City.
- Together with the Panel Technical Committee Member conducted a jail visit to an NDF detainee at Camp Bagong Diwa, Taguig City on 23 January 2015.
- Continued facilitative work on appropriate measures for possible release by the GPH of qualified prisoners based on the NDF list of remaining 10 alleged NDF consultants and on the list of Alleged Political Offenders (APOs).
- Meeting of Panel Technical Committee and Secretariat Heads and staff with Atty, Berlin Berba of DOJ to discuss the updates on the status of the NDF alleged NDF Consultants held on 5 October at DOJ, Padre Faura, Manila.

The GPH is ready to negotiate a “good and workable table” that will: (a) be agenda and time-bound; (b) begin to restore trust between the parties and improve the chances of a realistic, doable and durable peace process under the next administration; and (c) foster multi-sectoral consensus on the reduction of armed violence on the ground to ensure a felt positive impact on the lives of communities affected by the armed conflict. The GPH also continues to implement focused peace and development projects in conflict-affected areas to address the communist insurgency under PAMANA and the Whole of Nation Approach (WNA).

II. AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

Government of the Philippines-Moro Islamic Liberation Front (GPH-MILF) Peace Process

For seventeen years, the Government of the Philippines (GPH) had been pursuing peace negotiations with the Moro Islamic Liberation (MILF) with the main objective of addressing the decades-old armed conflict in Muslim Mindanao.

Under this administration, twenty-four (24) exploratory talks¹ were conducted, starting from the 20th exploratory talks in February 2011 to the 43rd exploratory talks in January 2014. These, plus informal meetings between the Parties held through this period, resulted in the crafting of the historic Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB) which was signed between the Parties on 27 March 2014.

¹ The GPH-MILF peace talks are also conducted in the presence of Malaysia as third party facilitator represented by Tengku Dato' Ab Ghafar Tengku Mohamed, as well as the in the presence of the International Contact Group (ICG). The ICG, which is ad hoc in nature and issue-specific in its engagement with the Parties, exerts the necessary leverage and assistance towards sustaining the trust and confidence of both parties at the negotiating table. The ICG is also composed of representatives coming from four (4) nation-states of Japan, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and UK, and from four (4) international NGOs namely, Centre for Human Dialogue (CHD), Conciliation Resources (CR), Muhammadiyah, and Community of Sant'Egidio.

The Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB)

The CAB, signed last 27 March 2014 proposes a comprehensive political settlement that aims to provide a just and lasting solution to the armed conflict. It consists of twelve (12) documents including the following:

- Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro (FAB) (signed on 15 October 2012)
- Annex on Transitional Arrangements and Modalities (signed on 27 February 2013)
- Annex on Revenue Generation and Wealth Sharing (signed on 13 July 2013)
- Annex on Power Sharing (signed on 8 December 2013)
- Annex on Normalization (signed on 25 January 2014)
- Addendum on Bangsamoro Waters and Zones of Joint Cooperation (signed on 25 January 2014)

The implementation of the CAB is seen to have two (2) main thrusts. One is the political-legislative track that includes the passage of the Bangsamoro Basic Law (BBL), the enabling statute that, once ratified, will give rise to the creation of the Bangsamoro political entity that will replace the current ARMM. The other is the normalization track, which runs alongside and complementarily to the political-legislative work on the BBL.

A. The Draft Bangsamoro Basic Law (BBL)

Submission and deliberation in the Legislature

Following the turn-over of the proposed BBL² by the Bangsamoro Transition Commission (BTC) to the two houses of Congress on 10 September 2014 at the Malacañan Palace, the committee-level deliberations on the proposed BBL commenced in both Chambers in the same month. From September 2014 to early 2015, numerous public hearings were held not only in Manila but in different cities and towns in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao to bring the draft law under detailed scrutiny. However, the Mamasapano incident in January 2015 led to the suspension of committee deliberations in both Houses. Said incident derailed the legislative track for the BBL's passage, giving way to around three months of congressional investigations.

On 27 March 2015, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the CAB, President Aquino announced the creation of a peace council composed of citizen leaders from various sectors such as the government, religious, business and CSOs to review the draft BBL along with other stakeholders in a national peace summit.³ Thus, the independent body focused their discussions on four main concerns, particularly, issues on: (1) constitutionality and forms and

²The proposed BBL was filed in the Senate as Senate Bill 2408 with 13 sponsors led by the Senate President, and referred jointly to the Committee on Local Government chaired by Sen. Ferdinand Marcos, Jr., and the Committee on Peace, Reconciliation and Unity chaired by Sen. Teofisto "TG" Guingona III. In the House of Representatives (HoR), it was filed as House Bill 4994, with 17 sponsors led by the Speaker. It was referred to the specially formed 75-member Ad Hoc Committee on the Bangsamoro chaired by Representative Rufus Rodriguez.

³The members of the Peace Council include Manila Archbishop Luis Antonio Cardinal Tagle, former Chief Justice Hilario G. Davide Jr., businessman Jaime Augusto Zobel de Ayala, former Philippine Ambassador to the Holy See and Malta Howard Dee, and founder of Teach Peace, Build Peace Movement Bai Rohaniza Sumndad-Usman. Joining them as convenors are Archbishop Soc Villegas, Fr. Joel Tabora, Bishop Pablo David, Ms. Amina Rasul, Atty. Christian Monsod, Dean Sedfrey Candelaria, Dean Danilo Concepcion, Prof. Moner Bajunaid, Ms. Pat Sarenas, Atty. Nasser Marohomsalic, Dr. Cielito Habito, Mr. John Perrine, Dr. Wilfrido Villacorta, Bishop Ephraim Tendero, Atty. Marlon Manuel, Archbishop Antonio Ledesma, and Ramon del Rosario. (See, <http://newsinfo.inquirer.net/684673/peace-council-meets-on-bbl-convenors-named>; <http://www.gmanetwork.com/news/story/467406/news/nation/peace-council-meets-on-bbl-expects-to-conclude-discussions-next-week>).

powers of government; (2) justice, including social justice, and human development; (3) economy and patrimony; and, (4) human security. The Peace Council released its final report on 27 April 2015, which it presented in the public hearings conducted in the House and in the Senate.

Filing of substitute bills and submission for plenary deliberations

On 20 May 2015, the House of Representatives (HoR) Ad Hoc Committee approved its amended draft BBL and was filed as HB 5811 on 27 May 2015, entitled: *“Providing for the Basic Law for the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region, Repealing for the Purpose Republic Act No. 9054, Entitled ‘An Act to Strengthen and Expand the Organic Act for the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao,’ and Republic Act 6734, Entitled ‘An Act Providing for An Organic Act for the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao,’ and for Other Purposes.”* The three most substantive elements of the BBL were carried in the amended draft of the ad hoc committee; 1) the structure of government; 2) automatic block grant; and, 3) the layered voting process where the majority vote in the six Lanao del Norte municipalities and 39 North Cotabato barangays shall be determined at the level of the local government unit.”

HB 5811 was brought to plenary for interpellations on 1 June 2015. The bill remained in that status until the Second Regular Session of the Fifteenth Congress adjourned *sine die*. The Third Regular Session of the Sixteenth Congress resumed on 27 July 2015 at the HoR. However, the inability of the House to muster a quorum disallowed the continuation of interpellations as scheduled. On 16 December 2015, the HoR ended its period of interpellation on HB 5811.

In the Senate, the Committee on Local Government submitted its committee report on the draft BBL on 10 August 2015, with the substitute bill being filed as SB 2894, entitled *“An Act providing for the Basic Law for the Bangsamoro and abolishing the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, repealing for the purpose Republic Act No. 9054, entitled ‘An Act to Strengthen and Expand the Organic Act for the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, and Republic Act No. 6734, entitled ‘An Act providing for the Organic Act for the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao,’ and for other purposes.”* Plenary interpellations in the Senate began on 24 August 2015.

The GPH Panel’ and Cotabato offices conducted massive information and education campaigns on the CAB and the draft BBL nationwide, including photo exhibits in 38 colleges and universities, and 20 consultations and media briefings attended by the GPH Panel in Mindanao alone. With the Philippine National Police (PNP) and Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) Peace Process Office as co-organizers, a two whole-day seminars were held to provide briefing on the Bangsamoro Peace Process. The seminar was participated by some 300 members of the regional police and AFP commands in Regions X and XI. OPAPP’s Bangsamoro Communications Unit also organized 48 press briefings in the course of the year, among other events that it facilitated, for instance, in celebration of the National Peace Consciousness Month in September.

B. The Normalization Process

Normalization is defined in the agreements as a process whereby conflict-affected communities can “return to conditions where they can achieve their desired quality of life, which includes the pursuit of sustainable livelihoods and political participation within a peaceful deliberative society.”

The Annex on Normalization, signed on 24 January 2014, details the components of this process. The program for implementing this process is divided into four phases, each of which coinciding with milestones in the political-legislative track. The table below summarizes the phases for normalization, and some of the activities that are expected to be accomplished accordingly.

Phases	Activities included, among others
<u>Phase 1</u> : From the signing of the Annex on Normalization to the completion of the verification and validation conducted by the IDB	Organization of the Independent Decommissioning Body (IDB) and submission of inventory of MILF combatants, weapons and camps thereto; Ceremonial turn-over of 20 crew-served weapons and 55 high-powered firearms to the IDB; Submission of the report of the Independent Commission on Policing to the Panels; Organization of the Transitional Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC); etc.
<u>Phase 2</u> : Completion of validation of MILF forces up to the ratification of the BBL	30% of MILF forces and weapons decommissioned and voluntary registration of firearms; Socio-economic development program for MILF forces and conflict-affected communities; Implementation of programs and measures to transform previously acknowledged MILF camps into peaceful and productive communities; Submission of recommendation of the TJRC to the Panel; etc.
<u>Phase 3</u> : From the ratification of the Basic Law to the establishment and the operationalization of the police force for the Bangsamoro	Next 35% of MILF forces and weapons decommissioned and continuing voluntary registration of firearms; Continuing implementation of programs and measures to transform previously acknowledged MILF camps into peaceful and productive communities; Implementation of transitional justice programs; etc.
<u>Phase 4</u> : From the operationalization of the police force for the Bangsamoro up to two months prior to the signing of the exit agreement between the Parties	Remaining MILF forces and weapons decommissioned and continuing voluntary registration of firearms; continued capacity-building for decommissioned MILF forces and implementation of programs to transform previously-acknowledged camps into productive communities; etc.

The following were the accomplishments under Normalization Annex:

1. **Establishment of Normalization Bodies.** In accordance with the Annex and Program on Normalization, the following bodies have been established:
 - **Independent Commission on Policing (ICP)⁴:** The ICP is the body identified in the Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro (FAB) to recommend to both panels an appropriate police force for the Bangsamoro. The ICP officially started its work on 21 October 2013 and, after numerous consultations with various stakeholders both in the national and local settings, submitted its final report consisting of 108

⁴ The ICP was chaired by a Canadian expert, Mr. Randall Beck of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and composed by both local and international experts who hail from Australia (Cedric Netto) and Japan (Prof. Yuji Uesugi). Completing the team were two local experts each from the GPH (retired PDG Ricardo de Leon and retired PDIR Lina Sarmiento) and MILF (Mr. Von Al-Haq and retired PCS Amerodin Hamdag).

recommendations to the negotiating panels on 14 April 2014, upon which it was deemed abolished. The Panels have expressed their sincere appreciation for the efforts the ICP put into making its final report.

- **Transitional Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC)⁵:** The TJRC was officially launched in Cotabato City and Manila on 4 and 11 October 2014 respectively. It is an independent body tasked to undertake a study and recommend to the Panels appropriate mechanisms to address (1) legitimate grievances, (2) historical injustices, (3) human rights violations, and (4) marginalization through land dispossession. The TJRC led by a Swiss expert conducted 210 ‘listening process’ sessions and engaged local experts. On 15 December 2015, it completed its report to the Panels, along with recommendations on how to address the legitimate grievances, correct historical injustices, address human rights violations and marginalization in order to achieve justice and reconciliation.
- **Independent Decommissioning Body (IDB)⁶:** The IDB, formed in September 2014, oversees the process of decommissioning of the MILF forces and weapons. It is composed of three (3) international and four (4) Filipino experts. (*See next section on “Decommissioning.”*)
- **Joint Normalization Committee (JNC)⁷:** The JNC undertakes the primary function of managing the process of normalization. It aims to establish a functional system and effective mechanisms for coordinating all components of the normalization process.
- **Joint Peace and Security Committee (JPSC)⁸:** The JPSC is a joint mechanism established under the CAB that works directly under the JNC in coordinating the security component of the normalization process.
- **Joint Peace and Security Teams (JPSTs):** The JPSTs are the operating units composed of the contingents of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP); the Philippine National Police (PNP) and the Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (BIAF – MILF). A total of 330 members of the BIAF, AFP, and PNP have undergone retooling and training in three separate batches in 2015. The first JPST batch of 31 men (15 MILF, 16 AFP/PNP) has been posted and is assisting the Verification and Monitoring Assistance Teams (VMATs) in guarding the Secure Arms Storage Area (SASA). Other JPSTs will be deployed in critical areas as shall be mutually agreed upon, to assist in conflict-prevention.
- **Task Force for Decommissioned Combatants and Their Communities⁹ (TFDCC):** On 31 May 2015, the Parties signed the Terms of Reference for the TFDCC with the

⁵ The TJRC is chaired by Madame Mo Bleeker, an international expert from Switzerland who previously served as Head of Task Force for Dealing with the Past and Prevention of Atrocities from Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs. Completing the team are Atty. Cecilia Jimenez (GPH representative) and Atty. Ishak Mastura (MILF representative).

⁶ The IDB is composed of three (3) foreign experts and four (4) local experts jointly nominated by the Parties. The IDB is first chaired by former Ambassador Haydar Berk, the international expert nominated by Turkey to the IDB, who previously served as Turkish Representative to the NATO. In October 2015, H.E. Mustafa Pulat (Turkish Ambassador to Nigeria from February 2013 to July 2015) replaced Chair Berk as Chairman of the IDB. The two other foreign members of the IDB are Jan Erik Wilhelmsen of Norway (who was later replaced by former IMT member William Hovland who now serves as IDB Chief-of-Staff), and Major Muhammad Aiman Syazwi Bin Haji Abdul Rahim of the Royal Brunei Land Force. The four (4) local experts are retired Lt.Gen. Rey Ardo, MSU Professor Mario Aguja, Mr. Von Al Haq, and Mr. Jannati Mimbantas.

⁷ The JNC is co-chaired by Undersecretary Zenonida F. Brosas for the GPH and Muhammad Nassif for the MILF. GPH members include Gen Charles T. Calima Jr. (ret) and MGen. Leo Cresente M. Ferrer (Ret) while MILF members include Atty. Naguib Sinarimbo and Said Sheik. Dir Susan Guadalupe Marcaida and Toks Ebrahim will co-head the Secretariat of the JNC.

⁸ The JPSC is co-chaired by PCSupt Diosdado Ramos for the GPH and Commissioner Hussein Munoz for the MILF. The GPH members include BGen Glen Macasero and Carlos Sol and for the MILF - Yasser Calandada and Musa Aspalan.

function of undertaking “all efforts related to socio-economic and development programs for MILF combatants and their communities identified under the Normalization Annex of the CAB.” The Task Force is also mandated to assist the Panels by identifying and implementing socio-economic priorities and development projects aimed at addressing the needs of MILF combatants and their communities.

- **Joint Task Forces for Camps Transformation (JTFCT):** The Annex on Normalization provides for the transformation of the 6 previously-acknowledged camps¹⁰ into peaceful and productive communities as part of the confidence building measures between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front. The Annex further provides for the establishment of Joint Task Forces for the camps that shall assess the needs, plan appropriate programs, and undertake the necessary measures in transforming them.

2. **Decommissioning.** The Annex on Normalization provides that the MILF shall undertake a graduated program for decommissioning of its forces and weapons so that they are put beyond use. This process shall include activities aimed at achieving a smooth transition for the BIAF members to productive civilian life.

Under the tutelage of the IDB, the ceremonial decommissioning of the combatants and weapons of the MILF’s BIAF was held. On 16 June 2015, President Aquino and top government officials attended the registration of 145 combatants and 75 high-powered and crew-served weapons of the MILF at the Old Provincial Capitol of Maguindanao.

The SASA now houses the first batch of decommissioned weapons. The site is guarded by the Verification and Monitoring Assistance Teams (VMATs) led by Norwegian experts and supported by personnel from the GPH and the MILF. The IDB – with foreign experts from Turkey, Brunei and Norway -- subsequently conducted site visits to MILF camps/base commands as well as planning sessions in anticipation of the next phase of decommissioning.

3. **Disbandment of the Private Armed Groups**

Memorandum Circular No. 83, s. 2015 - “Creating the National Task Force for the Disbandment of the Private Armed Groups (NTF-DPAGs) in the Areas of the Proposed Bangsamoro and the Adjacent Regions IX to XII” was issued last 2 September 2015.

The NTF-DPAGs shall be in charge of policy, planning and implementation of the program for the disbandment of the PAGs, including coordination with the relevant bodies* pursuant to the CAB and other entities as may be necessary, in accordance with the schedule provided in the Annex on Normalization. Upon assumption, the NTF-DPAGs shall draw up the implementing rules and operational guidelines for this Circular, subject to the approval of the Executive Secretary.

⁹ Members of the TFDCC are the following: 1. Usec. Luisito G. Montalbo (Co-Chair, GPH); 2. Usec. Vilma S. Cabrera (Member, GPH); 3. Dir. Wendell P. Orbeso (Member, GPH); 4. Sammy Almansour (Co-Chair, MILF); 5. Abdulmomit Tomawis (Member, MILF); and, 6. Abbas Salung (Member, MILF).

¹⁰ The following are the 6 acknowledged MILF camps: 1) Camp Abubakar as-Siddique in Maguindanao; 2) Camp Bilal in Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur.; 3) Camp Omar ibn al-Khattab in Maguindanao; 4) Camp Rajamuda in North Cotabato and Maguindanao; 5) Camp Badre in Maguindanao; and, 6) Camp Busrah Somiorang in Lanao del Sur.

The NTF-DPAGs is chaired by the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) Secretary. Members are representatives from the Department of National Defense (DND), Department of Justice (DOJ), National Intelligence Coordinating Agency (NICA) Director for Intelligence, PNP Director for Operations, PNP Regional Directors in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, Regions IX to Region XII, AFP Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence (J2), AFP Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations (J3), Chief of the AFP Peace Process Office, Commander of the AFP Western Mindanao Command (WESMINCOM), Director of the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), Chair of the GPH Negotiating Panel for Talks with the MILF, Head of the PNP Focal Team for the Peace Process, and Presidential Anti-Organized Crime Commission.

4. **Socio-economic development interventions and confidence-building measures.** As part of the normalization process, the MILF and GPH agreed to intensify development efforts for rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of the conflict-affected areas. In particular, socio-economic programs will be instituted to address the needs of BIAF members, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and poverty-stricken communities in the Bangsamoro. Thus, the national government line agencies have budgeted 2.46 Billion Pesos in the 2015 General Appropriations Act to support the socio-economic development programs particularly on education, health, livelihood and social-protection for the MILF combatants to be decommissioned.

The Joint Task Force for the Decommissioned Combatants and their Communities (TFDCC) was convened. With the assistance of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and other government agencies, several follow-up activities were held for the decommissioned combatants to ensure the delivery of the socio-economic and capability-building package to each decommissioned combatant.

The Task Force Camps Transformation (TFCT) underwent a seminar on area development in July 2015 and planned appropriate projects for the communities in the six MILF camps in Maguindanao, North Cotabato, Lanao del Sur and Lanao del Norte that were previously acknowledged by government. This was followed by community consultations and technical site validation for the solar power, water systems and hanging bridges that will be put up in these areas. The TFCT also facilitated the School-based Support Program for 18 public elementary schools in the vicinity of the camps as a supplement to the DEPED's annual staging of the Brigada Eskwela at the beginning of the school year.

Sajahatra Bangsamoro Program (SBP). On 23 November 2015, the Sajahatra Bangsamoro Program (SBP) conducted its last Joint Coordination Committee meeting that marked the termination of SBP as a program but the implementation of pending commitments however shall continue. The government Joint Field Coordinating Office (JFCO) and its MILF Project Management Team counterpart had complied with all the community level social preparation activities and documentary requirements that will ensure the implementation of the projects. Budgetary requirements for these projects had already been allocated and secured by the national agencies as an affirmation to fully deliver their commitments.

As of December 2015, through the Sajahatra Bangsamoro program, some 25,000 beneficiaries were provided with Philhealth services; three of 10 barangay health stations constructed; four

of 10 ambulances already distributed; two day-care centers completed and seven more in different stages of construction; more than 13,000 children benefited in 253 feeding centers upon completion of the feeding cycle; 1,025 persons graduated from TESDA's vocational-technical courses; 1,084 students awarded with scholarships from the Commission on Higher Education; 44 Madaris received assistance from the Department of Education to help standardize their teaching curriculum and improve school facilities; some 11,000 persons availed of the DSWD's cash-for-work program; five of 10 target sites have been provided by the Department of Agriculture with farm inputs or machineries; several kilometers of farm-to-market roads and fish landings were constructed in different remote places in the region; and 800 hectares are at various planting stages under the DENR's greening program.

Government of the Philippines-Moro National Liberation Front (GPH-MNLF) Peace Process

A. Initiatives Towards the Completion of the Tripartite Implementation Review Process for the 1996 Final Peace Agreement

The government has continuously engaged the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) and the MNLF towards the completion of the Tripartite Implementation Review Process for the 1996 Final Peace Agreement.

On 16 – 20 April 2015, H.E. Iyad Bin Amin Madani, the Secretary General of the Organization of Islamic Conference led an eight-man delegation for a four-day visit to the Philippines to reaffirm its long support to the Mindanao peace process. During the course of his visit, the OIC Secretary General met with pertinent government officials and gave statements indicating support to the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB) and the Bangsamoro Basic Law (BBL).

The OIC Secretary General also took the chance to hold the 3rd Bangsamoro Coordination Forum (BCF) Meeting with the MNLF and the MILF in Davao City on 18 - 19 April 2015. The meeting served as a venue for both MILF and MNLF to declare their positions on the Mindanao peace process. The parties agreed to hold the next BCF meeting on 27 May 2015 in Kuwait parallel to the OIC Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM) and to strengthen the BCF secretariat through the support of OIC financial department.

On 26 May 2015, before the start of the 42nd ICFM Meeting, the MNLF delegation was provided with brief updates on the on-going hearings on the BBL and was informed that that the three (3) contentious issues and the forty-two (42) consensus points are now reflected in the draft as approved by the Congress.

The annual Islamic Conference Meeting provided an opportunity for the GPH to inform the OIC about the significant developments on the BBL in relation to the 1976 Tripoli Agreement and 1996 Final Peace Agreement with the MNLF. The GPH manifested that one of the significant developments with respect to the draft bill as approved by the Adhoc Committee on BBL explicitly contains the Tripoli Agreement under Article III Section 3 of the draft BBL.

Xxx Any local government or geographic area outside the territorial jurisdiction of the Bangsamoro but which are contiguous to any of the component units of the Bangsamoro and within the area of autonomy identified in the 1976 Tripoli Agreement, may opt to be part of the Bangsamoro by filing a petition by at least ten percent (10%) of the registered voters of the interested local government units or geographical area. The inclusion of the local government unit or geographical area in the Bangsamoro shall be effective upon approval by a majority of votes cast on the plebiscite of the political units directly affected. Petitions for inclusion may only be filed on the fifth (5th) and tenth (10th) year following the enactment of this Basic Law...Xxx

In addition, the role of the MNLF is also clarified under Article XV, Section 2.

Xxx Bangsamoro Transition Authority. – There is hereby created a Bangsamoro Transition Authority which shall be the interim government or the governing body in the Bangsamoro during the transition period. The Moro Islamic Liberation Front, being the party to the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro, shall lead the Bangsamoro Transitional Authority, with the participation of the Moro National Liberation Front in its leadership and membership...Xxx

On 28 May 2015, as requested by Special Envoy H.E. El-Masry, an informal meeting between the GPH and the MNLF was held to further discuss the way forward with respect to the Tripartite Review Process (TRP).

Consequently, on 18 June 2015, the GPH received a communication from the General Secretariat of the OIC recalling the results of the consultations that happened at the sidelines of the 42nd ICFM and stating that the OIC Secretary General is ready to call for another round of the Tripartite Review Process at the technical level in Manila, which would be followed by a Ministerial level meeting at the OIC headquarters in Jeddah before the end of the year.

Thus, on 7-8 September 2015, the OIC convened the two-day preparatory meeting to the TRP was conducted in Manila. The meeting resulted in a consensus to revisit agreements on the Bangsamoro Development Assistance Fund (BDAF), the Tripartite Implementation and Monitoring Committee (TIMC), and the co-management of strategic minerals for submission to the Ministerial-level meeting at the OIC Headquarters in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia to be held on 25th – 26th January 2016.

During the two-day meeting, the two parties also presented their individual views regarding the convergence of all previous peace accords and expansion of areas covered by the autonomous region. The government panel, in its position, emphasized to the MNLF that all gains of the 1976 and 1996 peace agreements and CAB are preserved under the convergence of all peace pacts through the proposed new autonomy law, which is the BBL.

B. Access to Socio-Economic Programs

In both ARMM and non-ARMM areas, the government continues to implement peace and development projects to MNLF communities through PAMANA, which include the provision of social protection services for MNLF members and their next of kin (e.g., health insurance,

study grants); and, construction of farm-to-market roads, bridges, warehouses, water supply systems, health care centers, community peace centers, and irrigation systems, among others.

Parallel with the implementation of the normalization phase of the GPH-MILF peace process, the GPH aims to establish community security management in strategic MNLF communities within and outside the proposed Bangsamoro, which aims to reduce and manage firearms and build resilient and economically-developed MNLF communities.

Government of the Philippines - Cordillera Bodong Administration/ Cordillera Peoples' Liberation Army (CBA-CPLA) Peace Process

In 4 July 2011, the GPH signed a Closure Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the Cordillera Bodong Administration/Cordillera Peoples' Liberation Army (CBA-CPLA). The MOA provided for the final disposition of arms and forces of the CBA-CPLA and its transformation into a potent, socio-economic unarmed force. By the end of the year, the following have been accomplished in line with the MOA components:

A. Final Disposition Of Arms And Forces (DAF)

The CPLA submitted for inventory a total of four hundred and forty four (444) firearms and twenty-seven (27) explosives. Of these, three hundred and thirty seven (337) have been turned-in. Four (4) firearms were licensed, while a total of fifty-seven (57) firearms have been declared as lost and/or sold by their owners. This leaves a total of forty-six (46) firearms due for turn-in.

The turned-in firearms are now stored at the Police Regional Office of the Cordillera in La Trinidad, Benguet for safekeeping and eventual demilitarization and disposal. The disposal of the 27 inventoried explosives was done on 21 November 2013 through detonation.

B. Economic Reintegration Of CPLA Members

1. Army integration

There are one hundred and sixty-eight (168) former CPLA members and their next of kin integrated in the AFP as part of the economic integration component of the 2011 MOA. All of them are still on active duty, with some detailed in Mindanao as augmentation to AFP battalions.

2. Employment as Forest Guards under DENR's National Greening Program (NGP)

There are 511 forest guards hired from January to June 2015 under the 2011 Closure MOA.

Province	No. of Forest Guards Hired
Abra	91
Apayao	112
Benguet	37
Ifugao	35
Kalinga	122
Mountain Province	114
TOTAL	511

Based on a 21 January 2015 accomplishment report from the Regional Executive Director of DENR Cordillera, participation of the Forest Guard in the implementation of forest protection and law enforcement resulted to the apprehension of illegally cut/transported forest products. The report also mentioned that the established six (6) checkpoints in the region were manned by the Forest Guards twenty four (24) hours a day, seven days a week enabling the regular Forest Rangers/Officers of the field offices to have more time to patrol their patrol sector/place of assignments.

The Forest Guards also assisted in the conduct of information and education campaigns on forest protection, and conservation of natural resources; assisted in the conduct of public consultations and public hearings in the hinterlands; and, collected indigenous forest seeds and wildlings from mother trees available in their area of jurisdiction for in-house seedling propagation.

3. Livelihood

This option under the economic reintegration component is being implemented through the DSWD's Sustainable Livelihoods and Community – Driven Enterprise Development Programs where people's organizations composed of former CPLA members have been organized and provided with technical assistance / capability-building support (preparation of business plans, resource mobilization, participation of value chains, etc.) by the DSWD. Through this assistance, POs manage businesses with the assistance from the Office of the Governor as fund manager.

OPAPP convened focal persons for PAMANA / livelihood of the Offices of the Governors last 17 April 2015 to share their experiences as implementers of the livelihood component of the 2011 MOA. Mechanisms for strengthened coordination and monitoring of the projects and enhancements on the livelihood guidelines were adopted. These helped improve relationships on the ground and address issues observed by the focal persons.

Status of livelihood implementation per province:

- **Abra**

The Highlanders for Peace and Development, Inc. was provided with capability-building support by the DSWD. Implementation of business plans will be under the guidance of the Department of Agriculture and the Office of the Governor.

- **Apayao**
The Apayao Rural Association, Inc. was provided with capability-building support by the DSWD. Implementation of business plans will be under the guidance of the Department of Agriculture and the Office of the Governor.
- **Benguet**
The Benguet Saguday Livelihood Association, Inc. (BSLAI) in Kibungan and Mankayan was provided with capability-building support by the DSWD.
- **Ifugao**
The Kabunian People's Organization (Kabunian) was provided with capability-building support by the DSWD. It was guided by the Provincial Government as fund administrator. As part of their livelihood package, a commercial building has been completed and is awaiting Provincial Government inspection.

The other PO, Hibla ng Pagkakaibigan People's Organization, was also provided with capability-building support by the DSWD and has four (4) projects underway.

- **Kalinga**
The Kalinga Community People's Livelihood Association, Inc. was provided with capability-building support by the DSWD. Implementation of business plans will be under the guidance of the Department of Agriculture and the Office of the Governor.
- **Mountain Province**
The four (4) POs -- Riverside Community for Peace and Development Association (RCPDA), Mountain Province Pechen Association Inc. (MPPA), Matagowan Tako Association (MTA), and Malin-awa Livelihood Association (MLA) were all provided with capability-building support by the DSWD.

C. Community Development Projects (CDPs) And Inter-Municipal And Inter-Barangay Development

Sixty-two (62) (76.5%) of all 81 PAMANA MOA projects have been completed. Eleven (11) (13.6%) of the total projects are ongoing, two (2) (2.47%) are in the preparatory stage and six (6) (7.4%) are in preparatory stages.

Following the JC Guidelines on Turn Over of Completed CDPs, three teams from the Closure Agreement Secretariat undertook technical site inspection activities for completed PAMANA/ 2011 MOA projects. The teams were assisted by engineers from the 5th ID Engineering Brigade of the Philippine Army, regional offices of DPWH, DA, and DILG, and the municipal and provincial engineering offices. The Concerned Citizens of Abra for Good Government (CCAGG) and People's Organization for Social Transformation (POST) also accompanied the teams during the inspection.

Findings indicate that out of the thirty-one (31) completed projects visited for inspection, twenty-five (25) were found to be fully functional and were implemented in accordance with the program of works (POW). Two (2) of these have already been turned over through community assembly. Another four (4) were found to be functional but needing repairs. Two (2) projects needed major repairs to be functional.

D. Documentation of the CBA - CPLA Struggle

The documentation of the CBA – CPLA struggle was completed and turned over to the CBA-CPLA.

E. Transformation Of CBA-CPLA Into A Socio-Economic Organization

In December 2011, the CPLA registered under the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as the Cordillera Forum for Peace and Development, Inc. (CFPDI).

At the regional level, the Cordillera Regional Peace and Order Council (CRPOC) during its 2 July 2015 meeting passed a resolution to invite the CFPDI to become a member. In the provinces of CAR, 10 POs have been organized and have been provided funds to pursue livelihood enterprises. The members have undergone a leadership training seminar and workshops to help in their transition into a socio-economic organization.

Moreover, to ensure a legal and political environment where the CPLA's transformation is sustained and supported, local special bodies have issued resolutions for this purpose. The Regional Law Enforcement Coordination Committee (RLECC) of the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) signed Resolution No. 1 Series of 2015 on 30 March 2015 "Urging the LCEs and PIA to Widely Disseminate the Non-Existence and Non-Recognition of Government Agencies of the CPLA and Anyone Claiming to be CPLA." Similarly, the Benguet Provincial Peace and Order Council (BPPOC) signed Resolution No. 6 Series of 2014 entitled, "A Resolution Declaring the Province of Benguet as CPLA-FREE and Related Recruitment and Other Activities are Not Allowed."

F. Social Protection¹¹

For AY 2014-2015, the total number of OPAPP-CHED study grantees for CPLA increased to one hundred and fifty-four (154) by the end of the 4th quarter of 2015 from fifty eight (58) in the 3rd quarter.

For AY 2015-2016, the CPLA table was allotted forty (40) slots, with thirty-five (35) applications endorsed to the OPAPP and CHED for processing. Reported issues on CHED grants availment are being documented and initial stages of case work are being completed.

For the OPAPP-PhilHealth Sponsored Program, 823 members were renewed for Philhealth Insurance and 75 additional PhilHealth beneficiaries were enrolled. Philhealth cardboard membership cards were distributed to two hundred and forty-four (244) beneficiaries while the rest is to be distributed once Philhealth is able to produce said membership cards.

¹¹ Not part of the 2011 MOA commitments but was implemented as support to CPLA transformation.

Government of the Philippines - Rebolusyonaryong Partidong Manggagawa ng Pilipinas / Revolutionary Proletarian Army / Alex Boncayao Brigade - Tabara Paduano Group (GPH-RPMP/RPA/ABB-TPG) Peace Process

The past 10 years—albeit being marked with extreme difficulties and challenges experienced, not only by both Parties, but also by the civilian communities—saw the commitment of both the GPH and RPM-P/RPA/ABB (TPG) to enter into an Agreement towards the closure of the Peace Agreement of 2000 and jointly pursue a just and lasting peace.

Thus, representatives of the GPH and the RPM-P/RPA/ABB-TPG completed a draft Closure Agreement. This was the result of a series of meetings with leaders with said group and has been subjected to consultations with government agencies, local government units, the security sector (AFP/PNP), and the civil society organizations in Negros and Panay Islands.

The draft Closure Agreement is undergoing due diligence before its signing.

In the meantime, OPAPP is undertaking efforts to capacitate the ground, including the TPG, for the efficient implementation of the Agreement. These primarily include the putting in place the needed implementing guidelines, mechanics and structure. Strategic components of the Agreement are also being jumpstarted to generate momentum for the implementation of the Closure Program, which include provision of social protection to community members affected by the conflict.

Major components of the Agreement are: (i) Community Peace Dividends; (ii) Socio-Economic Reintegration; (iii) Disposition of Forces and Arms with provision of Interim Security Arrangement; (iv) Provision of Civil-Political Rights; and, (v) TPG Institutional Transformation.

Scope and coverage of the Agreement are as follows:

- Geographical coverage: Negros Provinces; Iloilo, Aklan, Antique, Bukidnon and parts of Davao and Ilocos Sur;
- 727 profiled TPG members;
- 556 inventoried firearms and 404 inventoried explosives;
- 5 settlement sites and 4 congregated areas;
- 100 CPD barangays; and
- 267 TPG members to form the Community Security Force Units under the AFP's control and supervision.

Components of the Draft Agreement

A. Community Peace Dividends (CPD)

- Profiles of each of the 100 CPD barangays are being completed to guide development interventions in the community.
- The DSWD Comprehensive Implementing Guidelines for Socio-Economic Projects have been finalized through coordination with DSWD and TPG. The guidelines covers the needed implementing structures and processes in CPD areas vis-à-vis identification, evaluation and validation of community impact projects, downloading

- of project funds, conduct of CDED training, and implementation of the core shelter component is being updated and completed with concerned agencies, LGUs and the TPG. The final draft is ready for approval by DSWD and OPAPP.
- In coordination with the TPG and LGUs, a total of 6,220 CPD community members have been enrolled in PhilHealth insurance.
 - In coordination with the TPG and LGUs, a total of 48 dependents of CPD community members become beneficiaries of the CHED study grant program.

B. Socio-Economic Reintegration

1. Settlement Sites (5)

- The 5 production and housing sites for TPG profiled members have been finalized as follows: (1) Brgy Gawahon in Victorias City (vice Villacin, Cadiz City) in Negros Occidental; (2) Sito Malindog (vice Sito Nangka), Bagonbon, Negros Occidental; (3) Brgy Locotan, Kabankalan City, Negros Occidental; (4) Tri-boundaries of Tanjay City and towns of Amlan and Sibulan in Negros Occidental; and (5) Ibajay, Aklan.
- OPAPP is coordinating with the DENR on drafting the appropriate tenurial instrument for the use of the sites by the TPG members. Presidential Proclamation declaring the areas of the Settlement Sites as peace and development communities, which may be issued by the President after the signing of the Closure Agreement.
- The Technical Working Groups for each of the Settlement Sites have been activated to complete the Comprehensive Development Plan of the Sites. The Plan will not only provide the sustainable development framework of the areas, but, likewise, identify the needed development interventions to ensure the economic sustainability of the Sites, including its security requirements.
- A total of Php107 M worth of infrastructure projects under the DA PAMANA budget in 2012-2014 have been implemented in support of the Settlement Sites e.g. 7 km Locotan Road leading to the Negros Oriental Settlement Site (Tri-boundaries of Tanjay-Amlan-Sibulan)

2. Congregated Areas (4)

- In March 2015, the TPG leadership finalized the identification of the 4 congregated areas for members who will opt not to stay in any of the Settlement Sites. Of the 4 congregated areas, 3 are located in Negros Occidental (in the towns of E.B. Magalona, Cauyaan and La Castellana) and 1 in Maaasin, Iloilo.
- To determine the status of the land and the appropriate tenurial instrument to be issued for TPG members residing in the area profiling of the congregated areas by the PMO, LGU and TPG is being conducted.

3. Social Protection

- 388 of the 727 profiled TPG members (58%) have been covered with PhilHealth insurance under the OPAPP-PhilHealth Co-Sponsored Program
- A total of 25 dependents of TPG profiled members have been provided CHED study grants for SY 2015-2016. Status of the program implementation is being monitored by the PMO in coordination with the CHED Regional Office.

4. Employment and Livelihood

- A total of 128 TPG members have been employed by DENR as Forest Guards since 2013. Renewal of the FG contracts has been included in the proposed 2016 GAA.
- About 55 TPG members of the Kapatiran Chapters in Kabankalan and Aklan have been provided livelihood through the DENR's National Greening Program (NGP) projects.

C. Disposition Of Arms & Forces (DAF) and Interim Security Arrangement (ISA)

1. Disposition of Arms and Forces

- The PNP (PROC VI) has finalized the Implementing Plan for DAF in coordination with the LGUs and TPG in May 2015. This is now being revisited in view of the changes in PNP leadership; the accelerated schedule of the firearms turn-in; and, to ensure its consistency with the CPLA Decommissioning Plan.
- Updated the DAF and ISA Implementing guidelines given the changes in the AFP and PNP leadership.
- CSF Training Modules was finalized in partnership with OPAPP Knowledge Management and Resource Center (KMRC). It is a tool in the capacity development programs of former rebels (FRs) to equip them with the necessary knowledge and skills so that they could become productive and responsible members of their community and thereby contribute to the realization of peace in their areas.

2. Interim Security Arrangement

- The Implementing Plan for the ISA was finalized by the AFP (3ID) in consultation with the LGUs and TPG in May 2015. This is now being revisited in view of the identification of the alternative location of the 2 Settlement Sites and recent changes in the AFP leadership.
- In anticipation of the conduct of the Community Security Forces (CSF) training, the 3ID has completed the Trainor's Training in March 2015 for those AFP cadres who will run the CSF training for 267 TPG members.
- CSF Training Modules were finalized in June 2015. The training facilities in Jamindan, Capiz were also inspected and the training flow and arrangements were discussed with the AFP.

D. Civil And Political Rights

1. Review of TPG Cases

- In coordination with the Department of Justice (DOJ), a group of lawyers facilitated the review of 143 cases involving 81 TPG members giving priority to the 47 cases involving 16 TPG area commanders.
- The local AFP-PNP coordinating mechanism has also been activated to address threats posed to TPG members by other armed groups.

2. Study on possible Amnesty Program

- In coordination with concerned agencies, there is an initiative to look into the possibility of establishing an Amnesty Program for the qualified TPG members.

E. Institutional Transformation

- The TPG was registered in 2013 at the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as Kapatiran. Since then, it has established 8 Chapters, 5 of which have undergone organizational building activities with funding assistance from OPAPP.
- Two of the 8 Kapatiran Chapters (Aklan and Kabankalan Chapters) have been commissioned by DENR for the implementation of its projects under the National Greening Program, thereby providing income and sustainable livelihood to TPG members.

COMPLEMENTARY TRACK: CAUSES AND IMPACTS OF INTERNAL ARMED CONFLICTS AND OTHER ISSUES THAT AFFECT THE PEACE PROCESS EFFECTIVELY ADDRESSED

The Complementary Track seeks to effectively address the causes and impacts of internal armed conflicts and other issues that affect the peace process. It is implemented through three main strategies: improving access to basic goods and services in conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable areas, strengthening institutions in conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable areas, and mainstreaming conflict-sensitive, peacebuilding and gender-sensitive approaches in governance.

PAYapa at MASaganang PamanayanAn (PAMANA) Program

See attached PAMANA FY 2015 Progress Report.

A. Support to the Implementation of PAMANA for Communities Affected by CPP/NPA/NDF

1. 2016 PAMANA Programming

In preparation for the 2016 programming, OPAPP has prepared and submitted a complete listing of proposed priority projects in PAMANA and Whole of Nation Initiative (WNI) areas on March 2015 to implementing partner agencies.

For the identification of prioritized list of 2016 Projects for PAMANA Programming, proposed projects were vetted with the Peace and Order Councils at the Region, Province and Municipal levels. Aside from the regular PAMANA project areas, the projects included those under the Mainstreaming Peace and Development in Local Governance in the Philippines (MPDLGP) Project.

For the PAMANA/WNI areas, a list of unfunded PAMANA projects were submitted to NEDA Regions VIII , XI, and XIII for consideration to the 2016 programming.

DILG XI considered all priority water projects, worth Ph236.5M while NEDA considered priority barangays in the Guidelines for the Regional Development Council (RDC) XI Consultation/Review of the FY 2016 Budget Proposals

The total PAMANA investments for CPP/NPA/NDF areas for 2016 amounted to Php 7,154,307,000.00 were endorsed to different implementing agencies. This covers 411 projects in 20 PAMANA provinces as specified hereunder:

- a. BQM – 30 projects in 6 provinces worth Php 430, 525,000.00
- b. CDC – 365 projects in 11 provinces worth Php 4,767,282,000.00
- c. Samar – 16 projects in 3 provinces worth Php 1,956,500.00

2. Conduct of Multi-Service/Peace Caravans

The conduct of Multi-Service/Peace Caravans is among the strategies employed by PAMANA to make government presence felt especially in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas where most CAAs/CVAs are located.

The Multi-Service/Peace Caravans is a series of converged or joint delivery of basic services by the different participating government agencies and other private stakeholders to pre-identified focus areas. Its major objectives are as follows:

- a. Showcase convergence efforts amongst government and non-government institutions;
- b. Bring the government closer to the people through accessibility of basic services;
- c. Help regain the people's trust and confidence towards government;
- d. Promote the PEACE AGENDA vis-à-vis PAMANA core message, "SAMA-SAMA sa PAMANA: KAPAYAPAAN at KAUNLARAN ABOT KAMAY ng PAMAYANAN;"
- e. Sustain the gains of the peace initiative of the government; and,
- f. Recognize the efforts and support of the communities

Agency representation varies depending on their availability to participate in the Multi-Service/Peace Caravans. These are conducted either, monthly, bi-monthly or quarterly.

The peace caravan also serves as a platform for information campaign to present the menu of government programs/ projects/ services. It offers spaces for consultations and dialogue between the community and participating government agencies on various peace and security concerns.

For 2015, a total of **55** caravans were conducted in the different municipalities of the following zones:

- Bicol-Quezon-Mindoro: **21** PAMANA Peace Caravans /Multi Service Caravan/Munisipyo sa Baryo/Serbisyo para sa Bayan in the provinces of Oriental Mindoro, Quezon, Sorsogon, Masbate, Camarines Norte and Camarines Sur were

supported. Hygiene kits, slippers, and school supplies were distributed to the identified beneficiaries during the caravans.

- Comval-Davao-Caraga: **6** Association of Regional Executives and National Agencies (ARENA)-led Serbisyo Caravans were conducted in Compostela Valley and Davao del Norte. During the said activities, educational materials were given to pre-school and primary (Grades 1-3) pupils.
- Samar Island and Leyte: **28** peace caravans in the following municipalities; Gandara, Matuguinao, Buenavista I, Sta. Margarita, San Jorge, Pagsanghan, Paranas, Calbayog, and Motiong in Samar; Las Navas, Victoria, Bobon, Silvino Lubos, Lope de Vega and Catarman in Northern Samar; and Jipapad and San Policarpio in Eastern Samar and in Carigara, and Jaro Leyte

Other locally-initiated projects such as the Youth Leadership Summits in Samar and Compostela Valley – Davao - CARAGA (CDC) zones were also conducted.

3. Conduct of Site Validation, Social Preparation and Monitoring Activities

a. Site Validations

1. In Bicol, OPAPP together with DA5 and DILG5 in partnership with LGUs of Sorsogon, Masbate, Camarines Norte and Oriental Mindoro conducted site validation and social preparation activities. Among the sites validated are Uson and Cawayan in Masbate, Juban and Casiguran in Sorsogon, Sta. Elena and Labo in Camarines Norte and Bulalacao and Mansalay in Oriental Mindoro.
2. In CDC, technical inputs were provided in the ADSDPP Technical Review for the Ancestral Domain areas in Monkayo, Laak, Montevista, New Bataan and Compostela, Compostela Valley in Tagum City on 26-30 January 2015. The PMO attended, provided inputs and influenced the Sama Community during the ADSDPP Technical Review in PDR, IGACOS on 3-4 February 2015. Eight (8) PAMANA Project site validations were conducted on the following areas: 5 DILG PAMANA projects in Surigao del Norte to include 3 water systems, 2 roads, and a bridge and 3 DILG PAMANA projects in Agusan del Sur

b. Social Preparation

Two (2) CSOs (SIKAP and Balay Mindanao) were tapped as third party facilitators for the conduct of Training for Social Preparation for Pillar 3 partners in CDC.

c. Monitoring

Monitoring of the PAMANA projects were conducted by OPAPP in partnership with the different implementing agencies A total of 46 monitoring activities and side validation was conducted in the following PAMANA areas:

- i. Bicol-Quezon-Mindoro (BQM): 10 monitoring activities and site validation
- ii. Samar Island: 20 monitoring activities and site validation
- iii. Compostela Valley – Davao - CARAGA (CDC): 16 monitoring activities and site validation

4. Project Turn-over

The OPAPP-PMO attended and facilitated the turnover ceremony of the potable water system in six (6) barangays of Trento, Agusan del Sur under the DILG PAMANA funding facility with the Provincial Government of Agusan del Sur represented by Hon. Adolph Edward Plaza as partner implementer.

Another project under the PAMANA-DAR, Potable Water System (Level II), was turned over last 26 February 2015 to Cabasagan Fisherfolks Association. There were 15 tap stands installed in the Barangay, nine (9) of which were located in Sitio Relocation, Purok Daha and Ipil-ipil. The remaining projects were located in Sitio Narra. A total of 259 households are to benefit from the project.

Three (3) DILG PAMANA road projects were turned-over to Rajah Cabungsuhan, Lingig, Monkayo of Comval and Tarragona of Davao Oriental

5. Localized PAMANA Strategic Communications Plan

The following activities have been undertaken in support to the implementation of localized PAMANA strategic plan:

- a. In support to PAMANA advocacy, information officers of partner agencies produced success and change stories and shared with local media;
- b. OPAPP coordinated with PIA XI for the proposed conduct of a Local Strategic Communications Workshop on July 10, 2015; OPAPP in partnership with PIA XI conducted a Local Strategic Communications Workshop on July 10, 2015. The activity aims to generate a PAMANA communications plan to be implemented in the CDC region;
- c. PAMANA updates and IEC materials were disseminated during the National Convention of Prosecutors in Davao City on April 6-10, 2015;
- d. A PAMANA Booth and information center was set-up during the Naliyagan Festival in Agusan del Sur on June 12-18, 2016;
- e. “Kwentuhang PAMANA” , a program legacy documentation activity conducted in Legazpi City on November 12-13, 2015 to harvest stories that will showcase the gains of the PAMANA Program and to gather testimonies that will reinforce the legacy of this administration in its effort to strive toward transparency, accountability and good governance
- f. Conducted storytelling sessions in selected Day Care Centers in Kapalong of Davao Norte, Compostela and Maco of Compostela Valley and Lupon and Cateel of Davao Oriental

6. Addressing issues related to IPs/ land and human rights

- a. A forum was conducted in Agusan del Sur to discuss the CADT application of the Banwaon Tribe in the following 6 municipalities: Mahagysay, Sta. Rita, Policarpio, Nueva Trabajo, and San Pedro, San Luis Agusan del Sur
- b. In Oriental Mindoro, issues on land distribution among Mangyans were lobbied for resolution during the RPOC MIMAROPA full council meeting

- c. In celebration of the Peace Consciousness Month, OPAPP supported a forum on Enforced Disappearance sponsored by the Families of Victims on Involuntary Disappearance (FIND) and Bicol University.

B. PAMANA Bangsamoro

1. Community and Security Management (CSM)

- In preparation for the CD-CSM for Sulu, a series of community meetings and dialogue were conducted on Aug. 19-23 and Sept. 21-23 to assess operationalization of the program to the targeted MNLF communities. OPAPP in partnership with the local governments of Omar, Parang and Talipao Sulu convened informal dialogue with MNLF Commanders Bhala Bada, Abtajer Tingkasan, Abukhair Sarail and Cmdr. Asbirin Kalahuddni of Brgy, Panganuran, Sibuco, Zamboanga del Norte to discuss possible development interventions for their respective communities. After the said activity, the interventions that were identified are repair of Mosque, Madrasa, and improvement of their existing shallow water and agri-production livelihood project for MNLF communities.
- On 14 September 2015, MNLF Cmdr. Abedin Sanguila of Bacolod, Lanao Del Norte turned- in 12 firearms and ammunitions to the Provincial Police Office. The activity was held at the Camp Datu Tumanong, Brgy. Pagayawan, Bacolod, Lanao Del Norte. The turn-over ceremony was participated by MNLF members and the government that is composed of the OPAPP, AFP, PNP and the municipal government unit.

2. PAMANA for MNLF Communities

- There is a continuous support and engagement with the MNLF members in various PAMANA implementations as well as in other peace activities and community dialogues. These activities include the following:
 - ✓ -On 4-7 August 2015, 10 units of banca with fishing facilities were turned-over and ten seaweed plantation seedlings were distributed/awarded to identified MNLF communities in Sulu province.
 - ✓ On 20 July 2015, PAMANA DSWD-KC projects were turned-over at Brgy. Panganuran, Sibuco, Zamboanga del Norte which includes the Day Care Center and Solar Electrification.
- For PAMANA PDC, implementation status of projects includes 174 completed projects, 40 on-going projects and projects on-hold due to the delayed release of last tranche. For Pillar 2 projects, around 59% are completed (composed of different types of projects such as agricultural-livelihood productions, community infrastructures, equipment/facility, water systems, electrifications and intra barangay roads) in the 3rd quarter of 2015 covering the regions of ARMM, IX, X, XI and XII. For Pillar 3 projects, around 29% are completed (projects such as Agricultural-livelihood productions, community infrastructures, Equipment/Facility, water systems, electrifications,

bridges and inter-barangay and municipal roads) covering the regions of ARMM, IV-B, IX, X, XI and XII.

- For the ARMM region, 180 cooperatives were established in 2014 and continue to implement projects. Said cooperatives were able to participate in various trainings and continue to access programs of different government agencies hence enabling them to sustain their socio-economic development projects.
- In Region 10, Lanao core group which serves as an oversight in the implementation of PAMANA projects in Lanao del Norte continue to address issues and concerns on PAMANA program implementation.

C. National Action Plan on Women Peace and Security (NAPWPS)

The Philippine National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (NAPWPS) is the Philippine Government's response to the landmark international normative standards on women, peace and security, namely, United Nation Security Council Resolutions 1325 (2000) or the Women, Peace and Security, and 1820 (2008) on Addressing the Issue of Widespread or Systematic Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict. It is likewise anchored on the Magna Carta of Women (MCW), particularly those provisions relating to peace and development.

A government body was created through Executive Order (EO) 865, s. 2010 to implement, monitor and evaluation the provisions of the NAP. The National Steering Committee on Women, Peace and Security (NSCWPS) is composed of the following agencies: Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP), Philippine Commission on Women (PCW), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Justice (DOJ), Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), Department of National Defense (DND), National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) and the National Commission of Muslim Filipinos (NCMF).

At the National level, the following are the accomplishments of NAPWPS:

- In partnership with the Royal Norwegian Embassy and the Ateneo de Manila University, a Government Executive Course (GEC) on Women, Peace and Security was given for NAP WPS implementing agencies and partners, both from the national level and from the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). The course focused on the institutionalization of the NAPWS through a progressive capacity development program. The course aimed to sustain the implementation of the NAPWPS at the national agency and local government levels through creating a pool of government NAP champions who will cascade the NAP within their own agencies. The attendees can be tapped for NAP trainings on policy formulation, programming and budgeting, capacity development, and monitoring and evaluation. Attendees were also tasked to develop a Re-Entry Action Plan which they will implement within their agencies in the next six months.
- In 2013, a research was commissioned by OPAPP to gather baseline data and status on the implementation of NAPWPS from 2010-2014. The baseline research was conducted among NAP WPS implementing agencies to enable key government

agencies and local governments to develop mechanisms to address data gaps necessary in effectively targeting women in the delivery of peace and development programs, services and projects in conflict-affected and post-conflict areas. A final document will be launched as soon as it is approved.

- Towards the objective of embedding NAPWPS in the specific policies, capacity development, GPBs and GAD ARs, documentation, and monitoring and evaluation of implementing agencies, the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) requested for a technical assistance on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) from OPAPP. An orientation on NAP WPS was given to all the regional GAD Focal Point System (GFPS) of the agency on 3 December 2015 at Subic, Olongapo City.

By the end of the orientation, the following were manifested:

- ✓ That the GFPS will implement a GAD Plan that will take into considerations conflict issues, in support to the NAP
- ✓ There was an expressed need to have a deepening session on the NAPWPS.

At the local level, the following are the accomplishments of NAPWPS:

- Seven provinces (Abra, Benguet, Ifugao, Kalinga, Mountain Province, Camarines Sur and Palawan) were oriented and assisted to identify their women, peace and security issues and interventions to be integrated in their provincial GAD plans and budgets.
- In a back-to-back activity on 25-28 November 2015 in Davao City, 7 LGUs undergone Phase 2 of the NAP mainstreaming, and these were Bukidnon, Sarangani, Davao Del Sur, Davao Oriental, Davao del Norte, Compostela Valley, and North Cotabato. Phase 2 consisted of validation of the LGUs NAP issue, assessment of implementation of the province-specific NAP, and planning for 2016.
- To ensure the coordinated delivery of NAPWPS PAPs in PAMANA areas, a convergence workshop was piloted among the regional line agencies, local governments, provincial CSOs, and educational institutions of CARAGA. It was attended by 120 participants. The workshop, held on March 31 at Butuan City, focused on introducing NAPWPS to partners in the region.
- As an off-shoot of the LNAP in the ARMM, the 5 provinces of the region and the Autonomous Regional Government were provided funding assistance for the construction of their respective Women Peace Centers (WPC). The Manual of Operation (MOP) for the WPC of Tawi-Tawi, Sulu, and ARMM were finalized in a writeshop held on 7-8 Dec (Tawi-Tawi), 10 Dec (Sulu) and 12-13 Dec (Davao for ARMM). Their respective MOPs are now for approval of their respective governors. The provinces of Basilan, Maguindanao, and Lanao del Sur were also assisted in finalizing their respective MoPs in an earlier date. Their manuals, too, are for presentation to their local chief executives.

- The WPC of Sulu, Maguindanao and the ARMM are already functional, despite the fact that their MOPs are not yet final.

Effective and effective delivery of the requirements to support the agency's presidential priority programs / projects ensured.

In furtherance of enhancing knowledge, skills, and attitudes on conflict-sensitive and peacebuilding processes, both within the organization, and with partners in government and civil society; and strengthening peace constituencies towards sustained peace and development, the following were undertaken:

A. Provide Capacity-building programs and Project Management Trainings, especially in the application of conflict-sensitivity, peacebuilding, and gender-mainstreaming to program planning and implementation

For 2015, OPAPP reached **76** institutions (118.25%) (26 National and Local Line Agencies; 47 PLGUs; 3 other government-related bodies) exceeding the originally targeted 64 agencies and bodies capacitated on conflict sensitivity and peace building.

Additionally, **48** provinces (111.63%) exceeding the originally targeted 43 provinces with communities affected by and vulnerable to conflict enabled with tools and processes for conflict-sensitive, peace-promoting and gender-responsive planning and programming increased.

Capacity building and enabling through tools and processes for conflict-sensitive, peace-promoting and gender-responsive planning and programming were undertaken through the following:

1. Regular coordination and engagement with local special bodies (R/P/MPOCs and R/P/MDCs), PAMANA-TWGs member agencies/ institutions or PAMANA focal persons to strengthen convergence of peace building efforts in 7 PAMANA zones of thirteen (13) regions and 48 provinces with 16 PAMANA partner agencies at the national/ regional and/or local levels;
2. Regular conduct of Regional PAMANA Partners Meeting or PAMANA TWG meetings or Project Management Teams (provincial/ municipal level) as a venue to exchange project implementation updates, resolve project issues and cascade latest PAMANA guidelines from the national level including partnership building, monitoring, communication and security management;
3. Influenced the Regional Poverty Reduction Action Team (RPRAT) Meeting under Grassroots Planning and Budgeting Program (GPBP) on the peacebuilding initiatives in Region 11 resulted of issuance of RDC resolution to support PAMANA areas;
4. 3 Provinces with MNLF presence with Community Security Management (CSM) established mechanisms and MNLF leaders in Sulu; Sibuco, Zamboanga del Norte and Bacolod, Lanao del Norte engaged in dialogue in partnership with Municipal Government, National Agencies and civil society.
5. Conflict Sensitive and Peace Promoting (CSPP) principles incorporated in the following DILG-led capacity building interventions include:

- i. Consultation-workshop on mainstreaming CSPP and sectoral concerns in the CDP of LGUs in CAAs/CVAs (September-October, DILG), spearheaded by DILG-BLGD involved:
 - 4 sectoral agencies (DSWD, PCW, CWC, NCIP)
 - 4 partner agencies (AFP, PNP, DILG-NBOO and BLGS, NEDA)
 - CSO partners (Miriam College Peace Center, GIZ-COSERAM)
 - 12 Regional CDP trainors
- ii. CDP (regional and provincial) trainors and CDP focal persons (P/MLGU reps/MLGOO, GAD focal persons) trained during the 5-day Retooling for CDP trainors and LGU CDP focals on mainstreaming CSPP and sectoral concerns in the CDP of LGUs in peace process areas:
 - Closure Areas in 3 regions, 8 PLGUs (23-27 November 2015, Cebu)
 - CPP/ NPA/ NDF Cluster in 7 regions, 19 PLGUs and 38 MLGUs (7-11 December 2015, Subic)
 - BM Cluster to be undertaken in January in Davao, Targeted in 4 regions, 7 provinces and 34 municipalities
- iii. Technical Assistance during the Training on Mainstreaming Mediation and Healing Mechanism in Local Governance initiated by LGA benefitted LGOOs and LSWDOs representing 12 regions;
- iv. CSPP Orientation and training on project proposal preparation provided for MPDLGP project recipients from Aracan, North Cotabato (IP women) and Parang, Maguindanao (some are widows of MNLF commanders); and,
- v. CSPP Orientation and project proposal making workshop provided for MPDLGP project recipients from Can-Avid Matuguinano Las Navas, Samar (which includes women's and youth organizations)
- vi. Philippine National Action Plan (NAP) on Women, Peace and Security : 21 NGAs (123.53% - exceeding target of 17) and LGUs in 29 (67.44% - of the targeted 43) PAMANA provinces mainstreamed NAP policies/ programs/ services in their respective plans
 - Capacity Building for DILG on Women, Peace and Security and the Philippine National Action Plan as part of localizing Republic Act No. 9710 (Magna Carta of Women);
 - Validation Workshops (Protection and Prevention, Empowerment and Participation, Promotion and Mainstreaming & Monitoring and Evaluation) conducted among 17 NGAs on their agency submissions for the NAPWPS Country report to clarify their contribution to efforts on women, peace and security from the period of 2010 to 2014;
 - Pre-Departure Orientation Seminar on Women, Peace and Security with the Department of Foreign Affairs foreign service officers and Filipino government employees from the Department of Tourism, Philippine Coast Guard, Philippine National Police, and National Intelligence Coordinating Agency, to be deployed in embassies worldwide;
 - Orientation on the inclusion of National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security Programs, Activities and Projects in the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) GAD Plan and Budget;
 - Department of Health's (DOH) Training on Gender Analysis and Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting for the newly designated Regional

Gender and Development Focal Point Persons; Government Executive Course on Women, Peace and Security focused on the institutionalization of the NAPWPS through a progressive capacity development program for members of the NSC-TWG and PAMANA implementing agencies .

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 - Orientation on NAPWPS to the CHED Main Office and Regional GAD Focal Point Person; and,
 - Training on Gender & Conflict Responsive Governance for the Women and Gender Institute (WAGI) of Miriam College
- vii. Localization of the National Action Plan on Women Peace and Security (LNAPWPS) for 18 LGUs (composed of 1 City, 15 Provincial, and 2 Regional bodies):
- Orientation Workshop on NAP WPS for the Municipality of T'boli, South Cotabato; Camarines Sur; Isabela City, Basilan; Zamboanga del Norte and Zamboanga Sibugay;
 - Technical assistance provided Provincial Governments of Abra, Apayao, Benguet, Ifugao, Kalinga, Mountain Province to identify their women, peace and security issues and interventions to be integrated in their provincial GAD plans and budgets.
 - Convergence Orientation Workshop conducted among Line Agencies, CSOs, Academe, and Security Sector in Region 13;
 - Participated in the conduct of WE ACT 1326 and Samar-Island Women Action Network (SWAN)-Northern Samar Monitoring and Localization Workshop on the Philippine National Action Plan (NAP) on Women, Peace and Security and the UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820;
 - Monitoring and Coordination Meeting cum Planning with the ARMM-Regional Commission on Bangsamoro Women (RCBW);
 - Orientation-Workshop on NAPWPS (Phase I) to Palawan Province;
 - Orientation Workshop for LGUs: Validation and Finalization of Identified NAP Issues and PPAs (Phase II) for the Provinces of Abra, Apayao, Benguet, Ifugao, Kalinga, Mt. Province, N. Cotabato, Compostela Valley, Sarangani, Davao Oriental, Davao del Sur, Davao del Norte, and Bukidnon; and,
 - Technical assistance was provided to Provincial Governments of Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, Basilan, Tawi-Tawi and Sulu and one (1) Regional Government (ARMM) in the finalization of the Manual of Operations of their Women and Peace Centers (WPCs)

B. Reinforce and sustain the Monitoring and Evaluation system of OPAPP to ensure alignment of programs and projects to the goals and objectives of the comprehensive peace process

OPAPP focused its engagement in raising partners' awareness regarding conflict-sensitive monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (CSMEAL) systems and approaches as well as in undertaking preparatory activities for PAMANA program evaluation initiatives

and advancing the adoption of the CSMEAL through enhancing the citizen-led monitoring process, improving consolidation, analysis and communication of M&E results, mainstreaming of CSMEAL in partner agencies, facilitating program evaluation initiatives, management of data and set-up of information systems.

Below is the summary of accomplishments organized according to outputs:

- a. **Enhanced systems of OPAPP Units and Partner Agencies for Conflict Sensitive and Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation.** OPAPP spearheaded various initiatives to review and enhance existing M&E systems and practices of units and partners including reviews of results framework, formulation of performance indicators, drafting of M&E guidelines and workplans, and setting up of M&E information systems. OPAPP also facilitated the development and enhancement of tools, processes, guidelines and information systems to support the operationalization of the CSMEAL system. Nuancing of the CSMEAL Manual continued to better situate CSPP approaches and principles in OPAPP units and partner agency guidelines. This process included the integration of CSMEAL in the implementing guidelines of DPWH, PhilHealth, and DSWD. Existing M&E arrangements have also been mapped for DOE and NEA.
- b. **Enhanced citizen engagement in Conflict-Sensitive Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning.** OPAPP crafted the Transparency and Accountability Framework that focused on the improvement of government's capacity for transparent and accountable governance in peacebuilding and the provision of conducive avenues for civil society and the public to constructively engage government in peace-building.
- c. **Improved consolidation, analysis and communication of M&E outputs/findings to inform decision-making.** In line with OPAPP's role in assessing and reporting on PAMANA's overall program performance in looking at the gains of its implementation and to inform decision-making in identifying and implementing peacebuilding interventions, OPAPP facilitated the continued processes in bringing on-board independent evaluators and initiated preparations for PAMANA program evaluations (PAMANA Midterm Review and PAMANA Impact Evaluation).
- d. **Outcome tracking system developed and operationalized.** In August, OPAPP, together with DSWD – ARMM, conducted a write shop with the regional staff, provincial coordinators, and community facilitators of DSWD – ARMM to capture and document peacebuilding gains from PAMANA implementation. OPAPP reviewed a total of 16 change stories from five (5) ARMM provinces and checked on these stories' alignment to the messaging of PAMANA, inclusion of the peace and conflict context, and presentation of peacebuilding outcomes. The participants then revised the stories for inclusion into their compendium which will be launched on December 2015.
- e. **Baseline data reconstruction proposal and tools formulated.** To assist the evaluators and also to establish a baseline for PAMANA, OPAPP started its baseline reconstruction initiatives by revising the baseline reconstruction proposal, which will

be submitted to MPDLGP for funding. The revised proposal aimed to facilitate the baseline reconstruction process by engaging researchers to gather data with LGUs in CAAs. OPAPP also completed the following baseline initiatives: a) mapping of existing PAMANA data sources; b) mapping of implementation issues and challenges across the different stages of PAMANA; and, c) collation of conflict analysis outputs (through the PAMANA provincial profiles) based on documentation reports from such activities conducted in 2012 and 2014.

- f. **CSMEAL mainstreaming agenda crafted and adopted by partner agencies and LGUs.** In a meeting held between OPAPP and DBM on CSMEAL mainstreaming, the following key tasks for PAMANA M&E in the coming quarter, were agreed upon: a) Conduct of the midterm review and impact evaluation for PAMANA and dissemination of findings and policy recommendations; b) Assessing past performance and current conflict conditions in PAMANA provinces towards identifying priority areas for continued PAMANA support and those ready for transitioning to regular development interventions; and, c) Informing programming of PAMANA projects for 2017.

OPAPP participated in the 55th Project Implementation Officers Meeting in NEDA, which tackled recent GPH policies on M&E, which included DBM-NEDA Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) 2015-01 or the National Evaluation Policy Framework, and DBM's National Budget Circular (NBC) 560, which outlined implementing guidelines for M&E expenses vis-à-vis the budget for 2015. During the meeting, OPAPP articulated and clarified concerns with regard to these policies, including peculiarities of its M&E functions as an oversight body for peace building, and adoption of a conflict-sensitive framework for program evaluation in conflict-affected areas.

- g. **CSMEAL Community of Practice (CoP) established.** A concept note for the formation of a CSMEAL Community of Practice among M&E focal persons within OPAPP and among PAMANA partner agencies was drafted for vetting with OPAPP Executives. The draft highlighted the exchange of information and lessons on CSMEAL practice through an e-newsletter and conduct of learning events on M&E for peacebuilding.

C. Promotion of positive awareness and knowledge of the government's peace policy/ agenda founded on good governance among and from the public, including media

OPAPP exerted its activities in providing communications support and services in the passage of the Bangsamoro Basic Law (BBL) and convergence initiatives of the government to assist conflict-vulnerable and conflict-affected communities.

In support of the President's directive for the passage of the BBL, OPAPP produced various press releases; statements/ speeches/ messages; and communication materials. Furthermore, OPAPP developed materials to aid the public's understanding and positive projection of the BBL, PAMANA, and other programs and projects under the agency. These were undertaken to convince Congress to pass the BBL and to push the complete implementation of the Bangsamoro peace process during this period, and to promote

government initiatives in the socio-economic development of conflict-vulnerable and conflict-affected areas through the Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan (PAMANA) Program.

As public discussion on the peace process with the communist rebels also resumed, OPAPP crafted a communications plan for the GPH-CPP/NPA/NDF peace process; managed issues; covered events/activities; staged events and provided media support to activities; and monitored news and issues related to or concerning the GPH-CPP/NPA/NDF peace process and other related peace tables. Additionally, OPAPP also maintained its crucial role of being part of the core communications group for the Whole-of-Nation Initiative (WNI) Task Force, attending to the identified communications needs of its service caravans, providing inputs in handling emerging issues (such as the killings of lumads and alleged militarization of their communities), and towards finalizing the strategic communications plan for WNI.

With social media playing a bigger role in the public discourse on the peace process, the Social Media Team intensified its activities in terms of issues management, social cards production, and strategic placement of online updates in the peace process. The growth in terms of followers and impressions in all OPAPP social media accounts was consistent.

Followers of the OPAPP Facebook page (www.fb.com/peace.opapp) grew from 19,588 to 21,362 (as of December 17, 2015). The agency's Twitter account (@OPAPP_peace) is still the platform with the most followers at 34,869. I am for Peace Facebook (www.fb.com/iamforpeacePH) gained 140 new followers (2,546 total followers). I am for Peace Twitter (@iamforpeacePH) now has 3,117 followers, while on Instagram, the campaign has 194 followers. The PAMANA Facebook page (www.fb.com/PAMANAgovph) has 2,692 followers, while its Twitter account (@PAMANAgovph) has 1,297.

D. Continuing engagements on various peacebuilding initiatives (Whole of Nation Initiative, Children and Support to Indigenous Peoples)

1. **Representation to the Whole of Nation Initiative (WNI).** The WNI Task Force (TF) was created by the Office of the President under the guidance of the Executive Secretary. The TF-WNI brings together different agencies to converge government services in conflict-affected communities with focus on indigenous peoples (IP) communities. OPAPP is a member of the steering committee of the TF-WNI.

It is for this purpose that the TF-WNI has organized periodic service caravans (Serbisyo Caravans) for geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas (GIDAs). OPAPP as lead for the WNI Development Cluster conducted the following:

- i. Participated in the official WNI-TF Meetings, headed by the Office of the Executive Director - Cabinet Cluster on Security, Justice and Peace OED-CCSJP; 5, 22 October, 5 November 2015, 4 December 2015. During these meetings, the members of the WNI-TF discussed the *serbisyo* caravan held in select WNI target areas, the ways forward after the caravans, the strategic communications for the WNI and the Lumad issues being raised in Northeast (NE) Mindanao.

- ii. Participated in the above-mentioned *serbisyo* caravan in Talaingod, Davao del Norte, 8-9 October 2015, which was headed nationally by the OED-CCSJP, and locally by the LGUs. The *serbisyo* caravans were participated in by NGAs, RLAs, LGUs, and other local stakeholders who brought the available services of the Government to select barangays in the WNI target area to address the identified needs in the communities.
 - iii. Participated in various WNI Strategic Communications engagements, as part of the WNI Stratcom Team, 5, 20, 28 October and 9 November 2015. The numerous meetings on the WNI Stratcom resulted in the strengthening of the WNI Stratcom initiatives, as well as, in the dissemination of WNI information to relevant stakeholders.
 - iv. Headed the WNI Development Cluster Matrix meetings last 4 and 9 December 2015. OPAPP is currently heading the formulation of the 6-month action plan for the Development Cluster's initiatives for the IP Communities in NE Mindanao.
2. **Representation to the Inter-agency Committee on Children in Armed Conflict (IAC-CIAC).** OPAPP, as a permanent representative to the Inter-agency Committee on Children in Armed Conflict (IAC-CIAC), the agency regularly participates in the meetings of the Government of the Philippines Monitoring, Reporting and Response System on Grave Child Rights Violations (GPH-MRRS on GCRVs), as well as the Joint Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR) and GPH-MRRS meetings.
3. **Support to local mechanisms addressing issues related to IPs, land and human rights**
In this regard, OPAPP has been involved in various engagements/activities which aims to: raise the awareness of the general population to the persisting issues of the Lumads through brown bag sessions and focus group discussions; and bridge the IP leaders/organizations to the agencies/offices that can help in improving the conditions on the ground.

E. Reinforce and sustain the Knowledge Management system of OPAPP to facilitate retrieval of best practices and lessons learned

The Ambassador Manuel T. Yan Peace Resource Center (OPAPP Library) is fully operational and soon will be accessible online to the public through the OPAPP website; the completion of "Peace 101", capacity building modules designed for Former Rebels; the conduct of "Peace Orientation", the basic orientation seminar for the newly hired staff of OPAPP which highlights the Mission, Vision, Goals and Principles of the agency, the peace tables and the government interventions in the conflict affected areas; the conduct of regular and special Brown Bag Sessions for the enhancement of knowledge and skills of OPAPP staff; and, the production and distribution of Kababaihan at Kapayapaan Magazine, Peace Monitor and Peace Monitor Digest.